

25X1A

U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

114

DATE: 25X1A6a

25X1A0a

DIST. 28 January 1947

PAGES 3

ORIGIN

25X1X6

- 25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

25X1A

~~CLASSIFICATION SECRET~~

CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

[illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

himself to going to the UGT headquarters at Toulouse and returning to Spain.

5. Santa Maria, then political secretary of the CNT, had been contacted in Madrid by the French Ambassador. Upon his arrival in France, Santa Maria went to speak officially to the French Government of the parleys undertaken in Spain, saw Bidault and expressed a desire to meet in France an official representative of the monarchist forces.
6. Subsequently, he met Julio Lopez Olivan who was invested by Don Juan with complete authority to negotiate the bases of an agreement with the leftists, and came to an understanding on certain points with him. Lopez Olivan asked the French Government to facilitate the journey of Santa Maria to Lisbon, so that the latter could have a personal interview with the Pretender.
7. The trip was arranged. About 25 October, Santa Maria returned from Lisbon with an agreement which he had concluded with the Pretender and which he confidently expected to be approved by the leftist organizations in Spain. Santa Maria indicated a desire to go to London, together with Lopez Olivan, in order to advise the British Government of the developments.
8. Returning to Paris at the beginning of November, Santa Maria then went to Spain, where on 6 November he submitted the accord to his comrades of the CNT. At first, they considered it feasible, and Santa Maria, believing it better policy to have the accord signed at once by the political parties comprising the Alianza, failed to have it signed at that time by the CNT.
9. At this moment, results became apparent of the intrigues carried on in the Directing Committee of the CNT by Luque in the absence of Santa Maria. When the Socialists and the representatives of the Republican Parties refused to sign the accord, Luque intensified his campaign against Santa Maria, accusing him of having betrayed the hopes of the CNT members, and succeeded in having himself appointed to replace Santa Maria. In the face of this situation, Santa Maria could only resign, and wrote a letter to the Pretender to advise him of the turn of events.
10. At the end of November, the position of the different political groups could be summarized as follows:
 - a. The Monarchists: Still bound by the agreement of Lisbon, the monarchists were seeking to withdraw from it, using as a pretext the repudiation of Santa Maria by the CNT, and were continuing to negotiate with the Army.
 - b. The CNT inside Spain: Luque was trying to resume conversations with the monarchists in Madrid, although it would appear that such conversations would terminate as a result of the resignation of Santa Maria.
 - c. The CNT outside Spain: Representatives of the CNT outside Spain believed that the agreement of Lisbon should be maintained as a basis of discussion, with the modification of Article 5 and Article 2.*

25X1A6a

Comment: According to information from other sources, Article 2 concerns the maintenance of public order and stipulates the renunciation of the right to strike on the part of the workers' organizations during the period of economic reorganization. Article 5 deals with the holding of a plebiscite and stipulates that, should either a monarchy or a republic replace the present regime without the holding of a plebiscite, the supporters of the alternative form of government will accept the situation, providing that the electorate is guaranteed the right to approve or reject the type of regime then in power.

SECRET CONTROL
 U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

-3-

- d. Franco seemed determined to remain in power until the collapse of the country's economy. He was keeping himself informed of the intrigues carried on against him and casting about for means of departure, should he have to leave Spain.
11. During the several weeks prior to 11 January 1947, it was learned that counterproposals sent by Luque to Lisbon through the offices of General Aranda never reached the Pretender. This fact was somewhat upsetting to the monarchists and the members of the ANPD. The monarchists, greatly astonished at the attitude of General Aranda, were looking for another means through which the republicans might transmit certain important matters. In this connection, they suggested to Luque that he come in person to Lisbon to explain the counterproposals. However, since the republicans were not amenable to this proposition, it was decided that Luque should write a letter to Don Juan, explaining the republican position. The letter was to be delivered to Lisbon by the Duke of Alba who was to pay a visit to the Pretender about the middle of January. It was Luque's opinion, actually, that it would not be diplomatic to go over the head of General Aranda to negotiate with the Pretender, since he believes that General Aranda represents an important sector of monarchists in the interior, whose opinions do not coincide entirely with those of the monarchists in Lisbon. Recent news from Spain indicates that General Aranda has been arrested and deported to the Balearics.
12. Finally, it is notable that during the first week of January the British contacted Luque, Aranda and the Pretender.

~~SECRET~~ CONTROL
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY